

been and is a gathering place for families and friends to join in celebration. Every day, and in every way this church has been a place of sanctity and worship. Brookland Baptist's entire church family is to be commended for its commitment and service.

Brookland Baptist Church not only has demonstrated great love and loyalty to its community, but also has shown its resilience and strength over the years. This prominent church in West Columbia started out with modest roots. In the 1800's, Brookland Baptist Church held its first meetings in the home of Mrs. Francis Millage. But from this modest beginning, the members—with faith in their hearts—were able to construct Brookland's first church edifice in Triangle City, West Columbia, in 1902. Since that time the church moved twice in order to have space for its growing congregation. Today the Church has a 2,200 seat sanctuary, and will break ground next year on a new Family Life Center. The church currently has 4,500 members in their congregation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in recognizing Brookland Baptist Church for its dedication and commitment, endless faith and devotion, and the love and contributions it has shown to the community of West Columbia. Congratulations on this latest milestone in its rich history. May God continue to bless the good works of this great Church and smile upon each of its outstanding members.

A TRIBUTE TO ADAM N. HASKINS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Adam N. Haskins and his commitment to service.

From an early age, Adam focused on education, personal growth, spirituality, and serving his community. After receiving his high school diploma from Brooklyn College Academy, he will pursue a Computer Science degree at Central Connecticut State University.

Mr. Haskins has always been very involved in extra-curricular activities at school. He was a member of the Leadership Team, participated in a walk-a-thon for the March of Dimes, the Toys for Tots drive and many school fundraising drives. Adam has also received many awards including the National Commemorative Certificate in the Arts from the United States Achievement Academy. The New York Metropolitan Museum of Art honored him with the Saint Gauden's medal for visual arts.

Adam's mother, Peggy, inspired him to get involved in his community. He was a valuable intern in my Brooklyn district office. During his internship, he was involved in many community projects including the Toy Gun Exchange, the community Christmas Tree lighting, town hall meetings, and health forums. He was also closely involved with Congressman Towns' Youth Initiative.

Mr. Speaker, Adam N. Haskins is a fine young man who has an outstanding record of achievement in his school and in his community. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this remarkable person.

NATIONAL SERVICE DAY

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 2002

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Service Day, celebrated every year on June 20, but more important to Americans this year than ever before.

Following the events of September 11, I, like many Americans, felt the need to respond not only with my checkbook but also with my actions. Indeed, many of us felt a yearning to find meaning in those tragic events by actively participating in our nation's healing process; and we came together in a way that many of us had not seen in generations.

Long before that horrifying day, President John F. Kennedy captured what so many of us felt in the wake of our national disaster. He pointed to the need Americans have always had to participate in spreading America's values of freedom, justice and opportunity around the world. "We have, in this country," he said, "an immense reservoir of men and women anxious to sacrifice their energies and time and toil to the cause of world peace and human progress . . . knowing that he or she is sharing in the great common task of bringing to man that decent way of life which is the foundation of freedom and a condition of peace." Americans since September 11 have indeed responded to that calling and contributed their share in our nation's, and the world's, rejuvenation.

Yet they have learned what many Americans have known all along: that service benefits not only the recipient of the deed, but the giver as well, in ways far less tangible, but perhaps even more meaningful. Service has always been an answer to man's quest for purpose and meaning in life, elevating him, bringing him closer to people from different backgrounds and teaching him that the world can be improved even through the small acts of individuals. Thus, when President John F. Kennedy asked Americans not to be dependent on our country, but rather to do for our country, we understood what he meant because we knew the value of national service. Our appreciation of its enriching nature ensured our overwhelming response to his call.

AmeriCorps is perhaps the most celebrated example of the drive Americans have always had to lend a hand to those in need. Since it was initiated by President Clinton in 1993, more than 250,000 men and women have served in AmeriCorps, providing needed assistance to millions of Americans, particularly in tutoring programs. The Corporation for Public Management, an independent evaluator, found that students tutored by AmeriCorps members completed their homework 67 percent more often, and 75 percent of those students improved the quality of their homework as well. In my district, in the last year alone, AmeriCorps provided in-school and after-school tutoring to 250 children in five elementary schools in order to improve children's language arts performance. The Corps members in my district also tutored 300 disadvantaged students and parents at homework centers and engaged youth in service-learning projects. AmeriCorps, however, is just one of many organizations in my district that I look to as inspiring examples of community service.

The Connecticut Commission on National and Community Service is another shining example, dedicated to incorporating volunteerism into a positive personal experience to strengthen communities. Based in Hartford, the Commission envisions a Connecticut in which every citizen embraces the ethic of community service. Through a multitude of service opportunities, individuals will understand the social needs of their communities and will embark on fulfilling their most American of wishes—to help others. By recognizing this opportunity to serve, barriers that have hindered a sense of community will be lifted, and citizens across age, ethnic, racial, and economic strata will come together around a common good.

It is therefore incumbent on us here in Congress to do all we can to encourage service in this time when so many Americans are yearning for ways to do their share and find scraps of meaning in the rubble of September 11. Now, more than ever, we can expose young people to the uplifting value of serving their community and their nation.

Therefore, I join supporters of national service across the country by calling on my colleagues and on President Bush to expand America's national service programs, such as AmeriCorps. Congressmen FORD and OSBORNE introduced the "Call to Service Act" which seeks to quintuple AmeriCorps service openings to 250,000, expand senior service, create a "citizen soldier" for short term military enlistments, and increase the involvement of college work study participants in community service. We must act to pass that legislation and its companion in the Senate in order to ensure that the opportunity to participate in service be available to all Americans. Similarly, the Senate Armed Services Committee has reported legislation creating a citizen soldier option. We must take up these pieces of legislation and move forward so that national service can become not just a special chance for a few but a way of life for all Americans.

At a time when Americans from all walks of life are asking what they can do to help make our nation safer, stronger and better, national service offers an answer that points us towards a higher politics of individual and national purpose.

CONGRATULATING THE BOROUGH OF OAKLAND ON ITS ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Borough of Oakland on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. Oakland, New Jersey is a valley community nestled in the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains. It has become community known for its dedication to its people, programs, and the preservation of its history and natural resources. The warmth and intimacy of this small town make Oakland a true treasure in an industrial region. This weekend, the Borough of Oakland will begin their town-wide celebration of its 100th anniversary with a gala celebration, starting with a family picnic and concluding with a wonderful fireworks display at dusk. I am proud to recognize this wonderful event and community in Northern New Jersey.

The area of land that is now Oakland was originally purchased by a Dutch Company in 1695, although settlers did not arrive in Oakland until a much later time. In 1710, there were only ten families. Much of this was due to the fact that the area was at least a day and a half journey on Native American paths from Hackensack, the closest town. During the 18th century, Oakland evolved into a serene farming and lumbering area with numerous mills on the Ramapo River and local streams.

Today, the residents of Oakland number over 12,000, many of whom are lifelong residents of the once rural area. These residents take tremendous pride in the history of Oakland. The Historical Society has been active in preserving the Van Allen House, a place George Washington stayed in June 1777. With the restoration of the Van Allen Homestead, these residents are setting a wonderful example of local pride, and I commend them for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Borough of Oakland on its 100th anniversary, and I congratulate the town on creating such a positive, welcoming community for its citizens.

WORLD REFUGEE DAY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 2002

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we commemorate World Refugee Day and to bring attention to the desperate circumstances faced by Haitian refugees in South Florida.

Life for very many people in Haiti has unfortunately been one of poverty, violence, and instability.

According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), since early 2000, an increasing number of people have left Haiti due to persecution and violence, often associated with politics. Haitians have applied for asylum in increasing numbers in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and other countries.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has had an unmatched history of welcoming immigrants and refugees to our shores, which is why our refusal to welcome more Haitian refugees is so especially troubling.

In addition to the desperation, and the psychological and emotional trauma that Haitian refugees already must contend with, Haitian refugees who make it to the United States have long been subject to unfair and unequal treatment by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Hundreds of Haitian refugees with well-founded pending asylum claims are currently being held at Turner Guilford Knight Correctional Facility—which is supposed to be used as a maximum-security prison—and the Krome Avenue Detention Facility, in South Florida.

Since December, the situation for Haitians seeking political asylum in this country has become markedly worse. The INS has been detaining Haitian asylum seekers before and while their appeals are considered, for extremely lengthy periods of time, while many other refugees are routinely paroled into the community.

There is clear and overwhelming evidence which shows that Haitian refugees who come

to our country seeking asylum are not treated the same as other refugee groups.

Federal judges have long criticized the INS for its wholesale violations of the Haitians' fundamental legal rights. A reading of their decisions amply demonstrates that no other group of refugees has been treated with the blatant discrimination suffered by Haitian refugees during the past two decades.

It is extremely divisive, in a diverse community like Miami where different ethnic groups live side-by-side, that similarly situated immigrant groups, like Cuban and Nicaraguan refugees are given such radically different treatment.

Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand testimonials from Haitian detainees who are presently detained in the Turner-Guilford Knight Correctional Facility, and the Krome Avenue Detention Facility, and I ask that these be included in the RECORD.

TRANSLATION OF LETTER

TKG, MARCH 4 2002

We are writing this letter today so we can explain thee problems that we have been having since we left Haiti up until now at TKG. We know that we were wrong to enter the United States illegally, but we had to in order to save our lives from the Lavalas members. When you think about it, we were running away and what we found is worse. When we got here, we thought that the Americans would understand us because there are laws that protect victims of abuse and torture. We did not leave our homes because of lack of food, it was political problems that forced us to leave. What hurts us more is that everyone we've spoken to has told us that this is not the way Immigration usually treats asylum seekers. When you look at it everyone from other nations that have come to the United States under the same conditions as us have been released in two or three days. We would like for Immigration to have pity on us because we can no longer take this. Some of us have been here for a period of time ranging from one to three months and still are not able to get released. This causes us a lot of sadness. Some of us have developed high blood pressure, chest pain. Our biggest problem right now is that all of us have some type of rash even if we shower regularly. This might be due to the fact that we get a change of uniform every fifteen days. We only get a very small tube of tooth paste which we have to make sure it lasts the required amount of days, which is not too good for our breaths. We did not commit any crime and we are treated like criminals. We can not even go outside to take a breath of fresh air and get some sun. Sometimes while laying down we think about our country, we can not sleep because our families are still in Haiti where the Lavalas members do whatever they want, setting people on fire, raping people. It does not matter if you are involved in politics or not. People always have to watch what they say, because they are looking for reasons to kill you. Every time they want to kill people they pretend there was a coup. It reminds us of what happened on July 28 where 4 police officers were killed and a cadet. December 17, 2001 they burned many houses in the capital and the provinces. Many people died from gun shots and some were buried alive also. Those people are always preaching violence. In 1995 Rene Preval, Haiti's president at the time came with a slogan stating that people need to do whatever they have to in order to survive. Which incited robbers to do whatever they wanted. In 2001 Aristide came with another slogan stating there should be zero tolerance. This slogan was against peo-

ple who are not Lavalas partisans. Many of us left our schools, universities and our jobs in order for us to flee from the Lavalas group who is holding our country in hostage. We arrived to the United States to seek political asylum so we can have peace, freedom and security but we were thrown in prison. None of the other nations were kept in jail but us Haitians we are suffering. We do not know why. We are neither criminals nor assassins. Why does the INS imprison us. We ask President Bush to say something in our favor especially when March 8 is National Woman's Day. Have pity on us. Release us. Give us our freedom as a gift so we can go and celebrate with all the other women. We thank you in advance Mr. President.

Here at TKG we go through a lot with certain officers and the white detainees. Everything that they do gets blamed on us. We are called "Fuckin Haitians". We are made fun of. Several rumors stated that we were going to get deported. Whenever that happens we become scared because we know how things are in our country.

Another one of our biggest problems is the food that we are given. [The only thing we can eat is] bread twice a day, around six or seven o'clock, we are given supper that contains no salt and most of the time the meat or chicken is spoiled and very bloody. Our health has deteriorated because we do not eat well due to the fact that the food is awful, we do not sleep well. One day one of us fainted since she was feeling so feeble. Most of us have gotten sick. It is not before we have filled out the clinic form seven or eight times that we are able to go there and get medical attention. For us who came on the boat and left Haiti on November 25, 2001 this was a big day for us because we escaped from tribulation. After everything that we endured at sea we thought that we would finally be delivered when we fall into the hands of Americans. But they imprisoned us without letting us go. Since every letter deserves an answer, we are waiting for INS's because we can not go back to Haiti into the Lavalas's hands.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Sarnia Michel, certify that I am fluent in English and Creole and that I translated the foregoing letter fully and accurately from Creole to English.

SARNIA MICHEL.

STATEMENT OF HAITIAN ASYLUM-SEEKER DETAINED AT KROME

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—JUNE 7 AND 12, 2002

My name is . My A number is . I am Haitian and I arrived on the December 3rd boat. I've been in detention here at Krome since I arrived.

I tried to get asylum but the judge denied me. My cousin got me a private attorney, but I don't remember his name. He showed up for the hearing I had in February when I was denied. I thought he was going to appeal my case, but at the end of March I learned that he did not appeal and the due date for my appeal had already gone by. I think my cousin tried to find another private attorney to help me, but that one never got back to him either. I don't know any of their names.

I became very depressed as the months went by because I am still here in detention. I have nine children in Haiti who depend on me and it is like they are imprisoned too because I am here in detention and I can't help them at all.

On June 2, 2002, I tried to hang myself. I thought I wanted to die rather than stay here in Krome being humiliated everyday. We're locked up in prison here. I kept thinking of my kids, all my little kids, and how I'm here and locked up and not going anywhere and how I can't do anything for them.